

GILMANN'S SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Project to Grab the Brooklyn Bridge Now Certain to Meet with Defeat.

Bill with a Misleading Title Introduced by Senator Page and Mr. Audette.

Proposes to Control Transportation Facilities for a Term of at Least Fifty Years.

SURFACE LINES WOULD BE BARRED.

Good Thing for the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, but New Yorkers Would Not Fare so Well—Features of the Plan.

Albany, April 10.—Frederick Uhlmann's project to turn the Brooklyn Bridge over to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company is certain to meet with defeat.

The bill embodying this enterprise, introduced recently by Senator Page, of New York, and Assemblyman Audette, of Brooklyn, is admittedly one of the most marvelous measures proposed in years.

Mr. Uhlmann's scheme is the grab of the city of New York of an elevated road from the Bridge across Centre street, 1,500 feet. It provides for the extension of the terminal on the Brooklyn side, above Tillary street, to connect the present Bridge track to the tracks of Frederick Uhlmann's road at grade.

The money for these extensions, including the building of the elevated road on Centre street, is to be raised by taxation upon the residents of New York and Brooklyn. The only return to the cities from the Bridge is to be 5 per cent per annum.

Mr. Uhlmann and his friends have been moving the way for this bill ever since they found they had no money enough to build the East River Bridge. About ten days ago some one called Mayor Strong's attention to the fact that it would be a good thing if the elevated road could run across the Bridge. Mr. Strong thought this would be a good thing.

Mayor Warriner's attention was also called to this fact, and he also said that it would be a good thing. No one at that time suspected that Mr. Uhlmann had designs on the Bridge, and the Page-Audette bill was the first intimation given on the subject.

The bill has the misleading title, "An act to authorize the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to lease, so as to provide for continuous rapid transit without change of cars between the cities of New York and Brooklyn by elevated railroad, and to reduce the Bridge fare."

An abstract of the bill will prove interesting. The trustees of the Bridge are authorized to lease the railroad and all appurtenances, including terminals, yards, shops, machinery, tools and rolling stock, to a corporation. The footways and driveways of the Bridge are considerably left to the people. All income to be derived from the footways and driveways and from the rental of the privileges of stringing wires across the Bridge for telegraph, telephone and other privileges shall be collected by the trustees.

The lease is to run for a term of fifty years, although it may be extended for another fifty years at the same rental. The rental shall be equal to the average net earnings annually derived during three years preceding December 1, 1885, from the operation of the railroad. The trustees are instructed to strike this average. The lease of the railroad shall pay as additional rent an amount equal to 5 per cent a year on the cost of construction of the extensions to the Bridge provided for. The lease must keep the leased property in good repair, and shall receive the income derived from the operation of the railroad, the fares to be the same as now charged.

Only the elevated roads of other cities are to be permitted to use the Bridge. The surface lines of New York and Brooklyn are excluded. A paragraph showing the discrimination in favor of the Brooklyn Elevated Road is as follows:

BROOKLYN "L" DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.
In the event that an agreement shall be effected so that passengers shall be carried continuously from a point on an elevated railroad in Brooklyn to a point on an elevated railroad in New York, or conversely, the lease company shall collect no more than 10 cents for each passenger for such trip, the true intent and purpose of this act being that when such arrangement shall have been effected, the fare for a trip from any elevated railroad station in Brooklyn to the terminals of the Bridge in New York shall be 5 cents, and no more, and the fare from any station in New York to the terminals of the Bridge in said city shall be 5 cents, and the fare from any station beyond the Bridge terminal in Brooklyn to an station beyond the Bridge terminal in New York, or conversely, including the Bridge terminal, shall be 10 cents.

In other words, while one may ride from any point on the Brooklyn elevated road to the New York terminals of the Bridge for five cents, one cannot ride from a station in New York to the Brooklyn terminals. In that case, the extra fare would be demanded from the passenger going to the Brooklyn terminals.

TO ACQUIRE TERMINALS.
The clause relative to the seizure of property for the terminal extension is as follows:

For the purpose of such extensions the said trustees may purchase, or acquire, or hold in fee the cities of New York and Brooklyn as well as real estate and easements in either city as may be necessary, and may erect such extensions over such streets as may be occupied and later still thereby, but said structure shall not unreasonably obstruct any street over, along and across which it may be built.

In case the said trustees cannot agree with the owner or owners of any real estate or easements required for such extensions, or if any interests therein for the purchase thereof, they shall have the right to acquire the same by eminent domain, and by special proceedings provided for obtaining title in real estate under chapter 23, title 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, known as the



George W. Smalley, Correspondent of the London Times.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Smalley, formerly London correspondent of the New York Tribune, and at present New York correspondent of the London Times, had been denied admission to the Century Club—that is, that his name had been involuntarily withdrawn from the waiting list, where it had been pending for two years under penalty of rejection. It was also stated that the opposition to Mr. Smalley was due to the personal enmity of Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the Evening Post, who is said to be an influential member of the club. Mr. Smalley, at his apartments, No. 29 East Seventy-fifth street, said last night that he had never met Mr. Godkin, and consequently could not understand how any such report could have gained currency. It was true that his name had been on the waiting list of the Century Club, and it was still there for all he knew to the contrary. Inasmuch as Judge Howland, secretary of the club, had denied that there was any truth in the published stories, he was inclined to believe that they had been made out of whole cloth.

Condemnation law, and any acts appertaining thereto, or in addition thereto.

The plans for such extensions and alterations shall be prepared by said trustees, and shall be approved by said bridge trustees. The contracts for the construction of such extensions shall be made by said bridge trustees, and such extensions shall be and remain an integral part of the said New York and Brooklyn bridge, and the lease shall have no ownership or title to the same or any part thereof, except to use the same in accordance with said lease or any renewal thereof.

The money required for the construction of said extensions shall be raised and expended by the cities of New York and Brooklyn in such manner as may be provided for in the act. The city of New York to bear one-third of the cost thereof, and the city of Brooklyn two-thirds thereof, interest upon the amount expended to be paid by the lessee as hereinafter provided.

The scheme is so bold, that it is already practically dead.

O'SHEA'S JOB IS SAFE.

Will Not Be Dismissed, Although He Allowed a Tomb Prisoner to Escape.

It was reported yesterday that Captain O'Shea, Deputy Warden of the Tombs, was shortly to be transferred to a position in the workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, on account of negligence in permitting Mary Gallagher, a prisoner, to escape last Saturday.

The woman was sentenced to a six months' term last November for disorderly conduct, and, instead of being sent to the Island, was kept at the Tombs as an attendant on O'Shea's daughter, who is an invalid. Last Saturday evening she dressed herself in some of Miss O'Shea's clothing and quietly walked out of the Leonard street gate, which is the entrance to the private apartments of the jail.

It is said that O'Shea himself saw her pass out, but mistook her for a new matron of the jail. Commissioner Wright, when seen last evening, said that while the escape had actually been made, he did not deem it a matter of sufficient consequence to call for O'Shea's transfer, and that he would be kept in his present position at the Tombs.

EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF SURGERY.
The mercury used to exhaust the X-ray lamp is poured into the reservoir marked "A," and drops to "B," carrying with it the air that rushes in from the tube leading to the X-ray lamp, marked "B." The air is forced out with the mercury, which drops into the reservoir marked "C." It is taken into the chamber marked "D" by the electrical apparatus to the right, and forced up the tube, dropping into "A." The operating table is over the X-ray lamp, and can be moved so that any part of the patient's body will be over the lamp.

either been kidnapped or drowned. The boy's parents live at No. 358 West Eleventh street. At the foot of the street, one block away, is a favorite swimming spot in summer for the boys on the West Side. The place is called the "Sandy Bottom." A fence surrounds the spot in winter.

If Edward was not kidnapped his mother believes he climbed the fence at "Sandy Bottom" and while playing near the edge fell overboard.

On Thursday night, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, Edward, who was a pupil at the West Tenth street grammar school, was seen on Hudson street, strutting a ride on a truck. Later he was observed going in the direction of "Sandy Bottom." Since that time nothing is known of the lad.

Improvements at the Alhambra.
The Alhambra Hotel, for about one year under the management of Mr. G. B. Lohrey, the former proprietor of the Brevoort House, has met with the most flattering success, and entirely refuted and disproved for him, is today probably the most tastefully and perfectly decorated hotel in the city, intended especially for people of refined taste.

No smallest item that can add to the comfort of the guests has been neglected, and the decorations of the great hall and the dining room, from the public dining-room in its luxuriant Louis XV. style, the cafe in its severe Empire style, to the most modest bedroom, are more like those of a luxurious private home.

The opening of a new attraction in addition to the cafe of the house by a revolution in the decorations of the Italian Renaissance style, and the woodwork of beautifully carved East India mahogany. The high and solid staircase on the main floor a base for slender and delicately modeled pilasters terminating in graceful brackets, supported by Corinthian columns of Doric on their heads. The effect is pleasing, and the cafe is one of the most handsome and best appointed anywhere. The friends of Mr. Lohrey present at the opening were delighted with the beauty of the place.

EDISON GIVES AID TO ALL PHYSICIANS.

Designs an Operating Table with an X-Ray Lamp and Perpetual Vacuum Tube.

His Plans Are Completed and the First of the Machines Will Be Introduced Next Week.

TALKS ON HIS NEW INVENTION.

Says That in It Is Found the Only Practical Use for the Roentgen Ray, Which Is a Sound Wave.

In a few days Edison will give to the physicians of the country a combined perpetual vacuum pump, X-ray lamp and operating table. The plans are now in the laboratory at Orange, and the first machines will be constructed during the next week in time to be ready for the exhibition by the electrical engineers to be held in this city shortly.

The plan of exhausting the Crookes tube is the same as has been used by all the electricians who have experimented with the Roentgen rays. The vacuum pump is attached to a wooden upright about four feet high and exhausted into a vessel at the bottom and side of the upright. A suction pump brings the mercury into another tube and carries it up until it empties into the reservoir at the top of the upright. The pump used to raise the mercury and force it up is operated by electricity, the same induction coil being used to light the lamp and run the pump, which can be started by the touching of a button. Instead of the X-ray lamp being concealed in a box, as heretofore in Edison's experiments, it will be placed to the side of the upright and under a table. It will be placed on castors and will run in grooves. The table will be a quarter of an inch thick and may or may not be covered with antiseptic cloth. The light will be stationary.

The patient to be operated upon will be placed upon the table, which may be moved forward or backward in its grooves, so that the portion of the body the physician wishes to examine may be brought directly over the X-ray lamps. The fluorescent scope can then be adjusted to the eyes of the operator and the injury plainly seen.

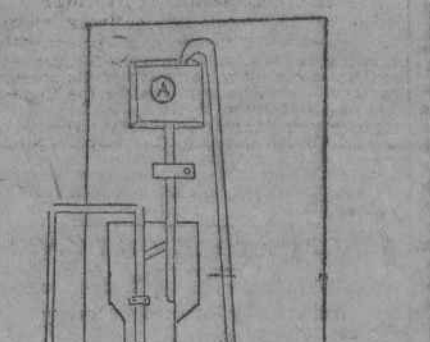
"I believe," said Mr. Edison, "that we have found about the only practical use of the X-ray. The only thing that I can find it is applicable to is the science of surgery. I am also positive that the X-ray is nothing more or less than a sound wave, but I believe it. It is the only thing to which I can liken it. I have found that it will not pierce steel, but will go around the corner. For instance, if you place a plate of steel, say four feet square, in front of a lamp and get behind it with the fluoroscope you can see nothing. Go to the edge of the steel and turn the fluoroscope at an angle, as though to catch the rays turning around the corner, and the fluoroscope will be fluorescent, showing that the rays travel like sound waves. Again, when the fluoroscope is brilliantly fluorescent the bones are not shown sharply. At other times, when the fluoroscope is not brilliantly lighted, the bones will be clearly defined. The fluorescence is caused by the agitation of the crystals of the tungstate."

"Another proof that the X-ray is simply

DROWNED OR KIDNAPPED?

Little Edward Sheehy Is Missing, and His Mother Thinks He Was Lost in a Swimming Hole.

Seven-year-old Edward Sheehy, whose father, William, is a policeman, attached to the Leonard Street Station, is missing from home, and his parents believe he has



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Double Life.
The extraordinary story of a Double Life, in tomorrow's Sunday Journal—one feature among scores that will make every one of the 44 pages intensely interesting.

TESLA'S X-RAY WORK.

He Has Accomplished Much, but Does Not Believe Edison Is Laboring on Right Lines.

In the current number of the Electrical Review Nicola Tesla gives in detail the results of his recent experiments with the Roentgen ray. It is Mr. Tesla's great desire to improve upon present appliances to enable him to see through the human body, and thus render the Roentgen ray of great value to surgery. As a result of his experiments, Mr. Tesla claims that improvements in the line of fluorescence will not aid in the examination of the internal parts of the body. He maintains, on the contrary, that the solution will come through the production of very powerful radiations, capable of producing very strong shadows.

Mr. Tesla has secured a shadow graph of a man's ribs and the joints of the shoulder and arms, in which the bones appear plainly outlined. This was secured at a distance of twelve feet from the fluorescent tube and after an exposure of only five minutes.

ALARM ON THE TROCHA.

Troops Kept Under Arms Night and Day Owing to Maceo's Activity.

Many Fights.

Havana, April 10.—It is reported here that a number of engagements have occurred between the insurgents and Spanish forces at different parts of the Spanish trocha, and a decisive encounter between the rebels and Maceo and Spanish troops is expected to occur very soon. Twenty-five thousand troops are stationed along the line between Mariel and Majana and are kept under arms night and day.

Colonel Hernandez reports a battle between his command and parties of rebels under Maceo and Aca near the trocha in the vicinity of Las Canas. The insurgents lost four killed.

The Spanish gunboat Alenta and the fort at Cabañas, on the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio, have had a battle with the enemy's forces.

Insurgents attacked the town of Guira de Melena, province of Havana, in considerable numbers last night. They burned the Victoria estate, near the town. Another party of rebels burned the town of San Juan, situated near the coast east of Havana.

There are said to be three thousand rebels in the vicinity of San Miguel, between Havana and Matanzas. Guayabal, near the western line of the province of Havana, has been the scene of a desperate struggle. Thirty-four volunteers were killed near Camaguey were attacked by 140 rebels, who used machetes. A lieutenant and four volunteers were killed and a lieutenant was wounded.

A band of rebels commanded by I. Agostini and others entered the town of Sagua, province of Matanzas. They burned six hundred and were well armed as well equipped.

The column commanded by General Oliver attacked a rebel camp near Remedios on Sunday last. The enemy was annihilated fifty metres from the camp. The rebels threw dynamite bombs and fired explosive shells. The Spanish lost a captain and four soldiers killed and one lieutenant and twenty-five soldiers wounded.

DIED UNDER TESTER'S GAS.

Fatal Termination of an Effort to Escape Pain.

Providence, R. I., April 10.—Benjamin J. Chase, an aged and well-known citizen, died suddenly in the office of Dentist M. Y. Simmons today. He had just had a tooth extracted while under the influence of gas, and died after regaining consciousness.

Dr. Simmons is the oldest practitioner in the State, and has had an experience of forty years in this city. He was the first to use nitrous oxide in this city, and has employed it steadily since its introduction.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW YORK STORE.

BROOKLYN STORE.

COR. 31ST ST.

A line of Skeleton Top Coats (just enough silk in the shoulders to make them slip on easily), exposing a fancy plaid black—woven on the goods—and made up in an ultra-fashionable and exclusive style (especially as to collar, lapels and pockets), deserve better description than we can afford to give. They are calculated to meet the demands of the man who wants something outside of the beaten path—price \$35 and \$40.

All the other proper things in Top Coats and Spring Suits have gotten into place on our tables as you never saw them since the days when alpaca were a novelty—\$12 to \$40.

A Big Bargain in Mackintoshes. A few \$14, \$16 and \$18 makintoshes reduced to \$9.00. \$22 and \$24 Coats reduced to \$12. Coats are slightly soiled, that's all.

The "mystery" line of little boys' Washable Suits is here—\$1.50 and up.

Look! Shirt Waists—Imported Dainties—Special today, \$1.50.

Do you know our Goe. Neckwear?

Hundreds of converts every day to our dollar glove.

Open Saturday evenings.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

West 14th St.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

"RELIABLE"

CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

The "Discipline of the Armenians"

has forced the once well-to-do people to part with their oldest possessions to save from actual starvation. We have endeavored to aid them by turning into cash the rugs not seized by the infamous Turks. These rugs have the velvet texture and the rich, subdued colors that only age and use can give. Most of them show beautiful designs and elaborate workmanship. We have them in great quantities, and offer them at extremely low prices in order to help the survivors of the late massacres.

Exhibition of Spring Furniture.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Ave. near Fulton St.

GOODWIN'S QUEER FRIEND.

"Kid" Miller Is Arrested While Talking with the Actor, Who Claims Only a Slight Acquaintance.

Columbus, O., April 10.—"Kid" Miller, the famous humor man, laughs at the Central Police Station, here he will remain until it is ascertained whether he is wanted at any of the many points where he is believed to have swindled the unwary. He was arrested about 6 o'clock last night, and in connection with Nat Goodwin, the actor, now playing here, was placed in a very unenviable position.

While passing the southeast corner of the State Capitol grounds, Detective Murphy noticed Goodwin engaged in conversation with a fashionably dressed man of middle age. Knowing Goodwin's real name, the detective saluted him, and then recognized his companion. Going up to Miller, he touched him on the shoulder and said: "Come along."

Miller protested, claiming a mistake had been made and threatening the detective with all sorts of future punishment. Goodwin slipped away during the excitement. At the station, Miller still tried to deny his identity, declaring he was a personal friend of Goodwin, who would vouch for him.

Goodwin, when seen at the theatre, said: "All I know of the fellow is that I changed to meet him at the theatre in New Orleans. When he recognized me on the street I remembered having met him, and we naturally chatted for a few moments." "Do you desire to send any word to him over a certificate of arrest?" the police asked the detective.

"Oh, no; throw the keys in the river," replied Goodwin.

IRREGULARITIES PILING UP.

Further Complications Discovers in Cashier Barnard's Accounts.

Rome, N. Y., April 10.—Another alleged bogus note has been found in the Port of New York National Bank. It is for \$1,496.67, and purports to have been made by Mrs. Mary Tully, of Utica, formerly of Rome.

On June 17, 1889, she took to Cashier Barnard \$2,500 and he made out, as she supposed, a certificate of deposit for that amount, and she left the certificate with him for safe keeping. On July 21, 1889, she went to the bank to ask the money. Barnard paid it to her and said her name, with her mark, his signature testifying, a certificate of deposit of \$2,500, which she supposed represented the amount of her money. She now finds that the certificate of deposit she signed in 1889 was for \$2,500, and she deposited in 1889.

At the bank Mrs. Tully was informed that, with this certificate for the lesser amount that she was in the envelope, bearing her name and marked for safe keeping, note of the J. V. L. & Co. Bank Company, of an amount of \$1,496.67, made up the balance of her deposit.

Mrs. Tully declares the note spurious and says she or her husband had made on the certificate of deposit to get her money.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Take no one's word for it—look for yourself.

There's nothing easier for a woman to see at a glance than the worthfulness or worthlessness of a Millinery stock. We hear but one opinion of our new and renewed Millinery—the fullest, fairest, freshest assortment that was ever under a roof—equal to any stock in town, better than most.

Trimmed Hats for misses and children. \$3.50 and upward.

Women's trimmed Hats. Tricorns and Bonnets. \$5, \$7.50, \$9 and upward.

WARP PRINTED RIBBONS.

All-silk, good quality, latest designs. 4 in. wide, 25c yd. meant to bring double. Another lot all-silk warp, printed as if hand painted. Exquisite. Colors like real bones taken each hour.

Just at the season's start, but that doesn't keep us from making sensation prices.

Women's Capes of broad satin and figured China silk, prettily trimmed with jet ribbon and lace, \$7.50; the \$12 kind.

Tan cloth Double Capes, 14 rows braid on lower cape and 10 rows braid on top cape, front and collar trimmed with braid, \$6; in most places \$9.

Capotes of light tan cloth, elaborately trimmed with braid, pretty designs, \$6.

Velvet Capes, trimmed with wide lace, lace and ribbon ruche at neck, lined with changeable goods, \$7.50; kind.

Capotes of middle-aged women in cloth, silk and velvet of proper lengths and trimmings, \$8.50 to \$40 and between.

Storm serge Skirts, lined throughout, and faced with velveteen, black, \$5.

Serge Skirts, lined throughout with black taffeta silk, black, \$10.

Brilliant Skirts, extra full, lined throughout, faced with velveteen, \$9.

Check cheviot Skirts, pretty mixtures, extra full, lined with percaleine and faced with velveteen, \$7.50.

Black-and-white and brown-and-white checked cheviot Skirts, full 6 yards, lined with percaleine and faced with velveteen, \$10.50.

Blazer Suits of black storm serge, skirt lined with percaleine, \$8.

Parasols.

Parasols of fine quality white China silk, enameled sticks, wide ribbed, pure and perfect, \$1.

Black Parasols, deep ruffle, stylish, \$1.

Close rolled "on top" cases—the new French fashion in blue. It makes a close rolled sun shade. Very nobby and handy, \$2.

Fine spruce silk Parasols navy, marine and white, meant to bring \$3. Small lot, therefore \$1.50.

Taffeta silk Parasols, beautifully made in fashionable striped patterns, very rich and meant to bring \$5. Now \$1.95.

FEATHER BOAS.

Ostrich feathers, nowhere as they have been here. Better and cheaper, richer and fuller. The Boas at \$3.90 are one yard long. It is very full. It runs a little irregular, that's the only reason why it is not \$10.

Richest torts marked in proportion.

BRING IN THE BOYS.

Bring in the girls. There's clothing here of every worthy sort for them. Stylish clothing with nothing extra to pay for style.

Billion Hughes & Co.

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 5th & 10th Sts.

Fourth Ave.

West 14th St.